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ALEX. GAZETTE & VIRGINIA ADVERTISER
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ALEX. GAZETTE & VIRGINIA ADVERTISER
(FOR THE COUNTRY)
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Letter from R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr.
(CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7, 1876.)
To the editor of the New York Herald:

Your issue of the 26th ult. contains an editorial under the head of "An Opportunity for Barnwell Rhett." It compliments me highly for sincerity and capacity, for which I tender my acknowledgments. But while attributing to me an importance I do not possess, it in veils against my efforts for the democratic party, and holds me up before the Northern public in a light both incorrect and injurious. The Herald of the 2d inst. and that of the 3d bring me forward again in condemnation of my course, which is misrepresents. This is unjust to me, to those Southern men whom I am supposed to represent and to the democratic ticket I support, and I therefore crave a small space in your columns to set myself right with you and to reach the great Northern public whose opinions are reflected by the Herald.

I find myself described in the Herald as "the chief of irreconcilables," and classed as one of those with whom "the lost cause is fresher and more potent than in war days," and the "war issues, which have long been forgotten gain new life." Suffer me to call your attention to a few facts. Upon my re-entrance on the stage of editorial life, in the Charleston Journal of Commerce, a few weeks since, I distinctly announced: "The issues of the days gone by are forgotten. We have reverently buried our dead, and propose to march forward from the past to meet the emergencies of the living present." I have not made mention of "the lost cause," I have not alluded to "the war" or to any of the "war issues." "The lost cause," "the war" and "war issues" have nothing to do with the "bitterness" felt by the entire white population of the Southern States toward the oppressive satrapies put over them by the republican party and toward the political enemies who have done the dirty work of banding the negroes in hostility to the whites. The feeling is produced by the gross misgovernment and systematic plunder to which the Southern people have been subjected since the war and which are fast bankrupting these States, counties, towns and citizens of every class. The agents of the ruin are honestly regarded as the worst enemies of their race—the negroes, and of the whites—the victims of their rapacity and enmity.

The Herald correctly states that I "support with all terms fervor Tilden and Hendricks." Tilden was a free soil democrat, and at Buffalo in 1858 supported Van Buren and Adams. In 1860 he was a squatter sovereignty democrat and supported Douglas. He was a Union man and war democrat in 1861, and afterward sustained Lincoln in the abolition of slave institutions in the South to break down "the lost cause" and make the war against the Southern Confederacy successful.

I submit that my recent record as a journalist and my support of Mr. Tilden refute the allegation that I am irreconcilable. While described in the Herald as "a cool man, with wide experience," I am yet placed in the category of those with whom "Northern men are carpet baggers—the Southern man who votes as he rings to his conscience is, if he votes republican, a scoundrel," and with whom there "is the same spirit of antipathy towards the North that was manifested before the war."

The people of the South whom I represent draw a very wide distinction between the people of the North and the radical partisans of the North. They make a still wider distinction between Northern men coming to the South to engage in any regular business and bring capital, and the radical emissaries and political adventurers who have come here to array the negroes in opposition to the whites, and to use the power conferred upon the negroes for personal plunder and republican ascendancy, through the political depression, social degradation and pecuniary robbery of the whites. They are the authors of the "color line" and "race issues," of the misrule and anarchy pervading every State which they govern.

If the people of the North and those who shape their opinion could notice the character of the negro radical governments imposed upon the Southern States they would marvel at our patience and hurry the reform we seek. To enable you to get a faint idea of the government of South Carolina I will present a few facts—first as to the personnel of those who occupy the seats of power, and then, as to the abuse of their power, to the injury and prospective destruction of the people.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Executive Department—Governor, D. H. Chamberlain, white carpet-bagger from Massachusetts; Lieutenant Governor, R. H. Glaves, mulatto carpet-bagger from Louisiana; Treasurer, F. L. Cardozo, mulatto scoundrel, from South Carolina; Secretary of State, H. E. Howe, mulatto scoundrel, from South Carolina; Attorney General, W. Stone, white carpet-bagger from Vermont; Superintendent of Education, J. K. Jillean, white carpet-bagger, from —; Adjutant and Inspector General, H. L. Purvis, mulatto carpet-bagger, from Pennsylvania.

Legislative Department—President of the Senate, R. H. Glaves, mulatto carpet-bagger from Louisiana. Of 33 senators, 26 are negroes, 7 conservatives, 19 are negroes and scoundrels, 4 white carpet baggers, 3 white scoundrels, and 7 white conservatives or democrats.

Of 124 members of the House of Representatives, 91 are radicals, 33 conservatives, 75 are negroes or mulattoes, 8 white carpet baggers, 8 white scoundrels, and 33 white conservatives or democrats.

In 1860 the taxable property of this State was \$67,818,288. The annual State tax was \$2,000,000. The Legislature, sitting three weeks, and each member paid \$3 per diem and mileage, cost the State \$18,000. The public printing

costs about \$16,000. The State officials were paid salaries on a par with those now paid in the smaller New England States, and individually performed the duties of their respective offices.

Now the taxable property of the State, by an extravagant assessment of lands, is \$140,000,000, and South Carolina is set down in the census as thirtieth State in taxables. Yet the annual State tax collected is \$1,500,000. The Legislature, sitting for months, and each member paid \$600 and mileage, costs the State \$103,000. The public printing costs \$50,000, and, for several years, \$50,000. The State officials are now heads of departments and employ clerks to do their business. Offices are multiplied and salaries largely increased for the benefit of a crew of political bunnymen and corruptors feeding on the people. The State government, in addition to the expense of the Legislature, now costs in the neighborhood of \$800,000 annually.

Since 1868, when this party got possession of the government, the amount of taxes collected for State and county purposes has been \$18,000,000. During the first three years, in addition to the debt of five or six million dollars funded in 1869, \$12,000,000 of bonds and \$2,000,000 were issued; and in 1873-4, \$12,000,000 were repudiated absolutely or by funding at fifty cents on the dollar. With a few exceptions the counties are all in debt, and their checks are at a heavy discount, and the people of the State are in abject poverty.

If Barnum or the Centennial Commissioners would collect and exhibit at Philadelphia for a few weeks the Legislature of this State in session the spectacle would draw. The republican government of South Carolina, in the United States of America, in the year of our Lord 1876 and the 100th year of the Union, would shock the civilization of the world. Every honest republican of the North would stand aghast at the horrible mockery of free government and would become a reformer, as I am.

The Herald wants to be rid of sectional questions, want the Southern people to "reform their politics," to "throw over politics altogether," to "support the republican ticket." It complains of "color line" and "race issues." But who made them; who keep them up? They were made by the republican emissaries of the Freedmen's Bureau and scoundrels. These are the stock-in-trade of the radical party, and without them their occupation would be gone. Southern white men are compelled in self-defense to carry and protect their property from their civilization from debauchery and their liberties from political slavery. Does the Herald expect them, in the face of such an invasion, to put their hands on their mouths and their heads in the dust, and surrender freely the property left from the wreck of the war and the eleven years worse than war which have followed? Are they to give up all, and then thank God they are radicalized and Africanized? Is that the "negro equality" inculcated by the Herald, "the peace which will be peace, indeed?" the "repose" we have not and do not expect?

But the Herald suggests that finance, free trade, centralization, the constitutional relations of the States to the general government, reform, civil service and general improvement are the questions that should become matters for discussion and for popular suffrage. Now, on these questions the people of the South, whom I represent, oppose the republican party, and in principle and policy agree with the democratic party. Therefore, without the slightest reference to the "lost cause," "the war" or "war issues," and "accepting the incalculable" as men of common sense and practical politics, they purpose to support Mr. Tilden and the democratic party. As to the allegation that the Southern "have striven to bring the Union back to what it was before the war," it seems to us very far fetched and, if it may be pardoned, fatuous. With the abolition of the slave institutions of the South, the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy, with the wreck of a terrible four years' war, and the waste and destruction of the last nine years of negro radical domination, to talk about this section exercising the power in the Union she formerly did is to conjure up a phantom and ghost of the past, forever gone. In the language of Daniel Webster, Northern men should not be carried away by fancies, of gorgons, hydras and chimerae dire, to the utter disregard of all that is substantially valuable, important and essential in the administration of the government.

The people of the Southern States believe that the liberties of a free people are embodied in their fundamental law, and that constitutional limitations of power can alone establish freedom in governments. Those who assume for the general government at Washington the reserved rights guaranteed to the States through the constitution, and would, by construction, convert the States into mere convenient circles for minor local legislation, possessed of no political power, practically strike out the States. Then there are no States and no union of States, and nothing is left but centralized, constitutionless, absolute power in the hands of a majority in Congress, ruling the country by secret party caucuses. So far as the minority is concerned, such a government is utterly irresponsible and leaves them without protection or remedy. Whether injustice or oppression be imposed by one man at headquarters in the form of Caesarism or by ignorant and irresponsible numbers scattered in remote sections of a vast country, the burden is just as heavy and hard to bear. And as the passions of agrarianism, ambition or prejudice may dictate, centralized government administered by the majority on the principle of "the general welfare overriding all checks and overruling all limitations embodied in the constitution," will subject the helpless minority to all manner of injuries fatal to their liberties and their prosperity. Such are the principles and policy of the republican party. And, looking wholly to the future, the people of the South hold them to be incompatible with the existence of free government. It is easy to understand how those of the North, whose politics are controlled by short sighted sectional greed, ambition or ill feeling, can sustain the republican party. But it is hard to comprehend how men can still support it who aspire to constitutional liberty for the whole country; who desire a Union of patriotic love and mutual regard—a Union in fact and not in name only—who would nourish the productive industries, rehabilitate the financial resources, restore the credit and place the currency and bonded debt on the firm basis of a well governed, harmonious and prosperous people. It is difficult to understand, because the republicans party would continue to subject the Southern States to the tyranny and anarchy, spoliation and imbecility of carpet bag satrapies. It is a party which has squandered the public funds extracted from the scant means of an impoverished people, a party whose official career is steeped in profligacy to the lips, whose corruption, from its mammoth proportions, overshadows the land and threatens to unsettle the foundations of virtue on which popular government is based.

The people of the Southern States believe that the democratic party is the only party that can preserve the constitution and give peace and harmony to all who are destined to live under it. They regard it as the true and only

Union party, whose principles and policy can establish good government, with reform, economy and stability, and give confidence and security to capitalists, property holders and business men throughout the country. Unless it be successful in the pending election we judge that no man can foretell the future. It is the last chance for good and stable government in the United States. After the defeat of the democratic party now—the deluge.

If these views appear to you will let me direct your attention to the premonitions and forebodings of men of more acknowledged authority at the North than myself.

Thomas Jefferson, shortly before his death, wrote as follows to Mr. Holmes, a member of Congress from one of the New England States: "I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776 to acquire self government and happiness of their country is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I shall not live to see it."

Daniel Webster, a year or two before his death, said in the Senate: "It is not to be denied that we live in the midst of strong agitations, and are surrounded by very considerable dangers to our institutions and government. I have a part to act, not for my own security or safety, for I am looking out for no fragment upon which to float away from the wreck, if such there must be, but for the good of the whole and the preservation of all. Never did there devolve upon any generation of men heavier tenets than now devolve upon us for the preservation of this constitution and the harmony and peace of this Union, and we are destined to live under it. We have a great popular constitutional government, guarded by law and by judiciously defended by the affections of the whole people. No monarch throne proscribes these States together; no iron chain of military power shackles them; they live and stand under a government popular in its form, representative in its character, founded upon principles of equity, and so constructed, we hope, as to last forever. In all its history it has been beneficent; it has trodden down no man's liberty; it has crushed no State. Daily respiration is liberty and patriotism."

Mr. Ward, after trying in vain to curb the headlong career of the republican party to revolutionize the government, spent his last years in mourning, and died, it is said, in gloom and despair concerning the future of the country.

And Charles Sumner, in his last discourse at a dinner table, gave utterance to the following: he felt about coming events, and dreaded anarchy and bloodshed for the North. The present, so far as we can see, is a great crisis and turning point in the destinies of the United States, and the people of the Southern States intend to struggle faithfully and bravely to keep the government of the United States a free government.

The Herald urges that the white people of the South "give the negro political equality." They are willing to give him all that the laws grant them, to let them reach freely their own property and to protect them as thoroughly as they protect whites. The democrats of the South appreciate their good qualities, know their industrial value and have kind feelings toward them. But they do not propose, "on account of race, color or previous condition of slavery," to make rulers and statesmen out of ignorant hotel waiters, beggarly bootlickers and well-mannered barbers. Because of these peculiar incidents in the lives of colored men they do not enjoy the more confiscation arranged under forms of law. Whether the pen or the pistol be used to compel men to stand and deliver the means of bread for themselves and their families, it will on equally unsatisfactory and distressing. Negro politicians, the tools and henchmen of the radical carpet-baggers and scoundrels, are not admired or beloved by those who are their victims. But the great body of the colored population are not so deluded. They are the best friends and, so far as "having nothing to do with them," as you conjecture, expect to convince many of their friendship, and by their aid to carry the democratic ticket in South Carolina.

So far as outrages are concerned, there is no more cruelty and law adding people in the United States than there of South Carolina. In proof, let me recall that in 1852, when two white men named Motley and Blackledge, the former a man of some family and influence, met a runaway negro near Parker's Ferry, on the Edisto River, 4 miles from Charleston, and killed him on the spot as he tried to get away, although the name of the negro was unknown and also the name of his master, these men were tried, convicted and hung at Walterboro. At that time law existed for the protection of all, and, with democratic government, it will be so again.

R. BARNWELL RHETT, JR.

CHOICE BOOKS

Just published and for sale at FRENCH'S, 55 KING STREET. Society and Solitude, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, \$1.50.
The Conduct of Life, by the same author, price \$1.50.
Barry Cornwall and Some of his Friends, by James T. Fields, 50c.
Sketches of Our Country and People, One Hundred Years Ago, by Edward Abbott, \$1.
Life Letters and Table Talk of Benj. Robert Haydon, by Richard Henry Stoddard, \$1.50.
The Prime Minister, by Anthony Trollope, cloth \$1.20; paper covers 75c.
Words, Their Use and Abuse, by Prof. Wm. Matthews, LL.D., \$2.
Volume 12 of Daniel Dorinda, by George Eliot, \$1.50.
To Buddicombe and Back, 50c.
A Comic History of the United States, by Livingston Hopkins, \$1.50.
Model Town and the Detective, by Allan Pinkerton, \$1.50.
Son and Unseen, \$1.50.
Josh Billings, his Works complete, with one hundred illustrations, \$2.
A Centennial Commissioner in Europe, by John W. Forney, \$2.
Kitty's Class Day and Other Stories, by Louisa M. Aldrich, 50c.
Left-handed Ella, from Blackwood, 35c.
New Style Paperettes and the finest English and French Stationery just received.
New Books daily.

G. KRAUSE'S GREEN GUM PLASTERS
G. K. represent the only remedy known to cure Corns, and to subdue, in a few hours, the most intense pain produced by Bunions. The effect of these Plasters is, first to arrest the transformation of healthy skin into dead, hardened accumulation, and then to soften the already formed hard substance, so that it can be easily removed by the finger nail. For sale by
WARFIELD & HALL,
aug 9 Corner Prince and Fairfax streets.

KID GLOVES!
IN SPRING STYLES.
Two Buttons, \$0.75
Two Buttons, \$1.00
Three Buttons, \$1.25
Just received at
mh 21 C. C. BERRY'S.

NOTICE
I have received my Spring supply of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED at low figures. Call and examine.
W. F. CREIGHTON,
mh 6 85 King street.

BROMIDE OF LITHIA, Carbolic Acid of various qualities, Salicylic Acid, Sulpho Carbolic Acid of Soda, Monobromated Camphor Bromide Ammonium and various other Chemicals, just received and for sale by
mh 4 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

10 CASES HATHORN SPRING WATER, each containing four dozen pint bottles, just received direct from Hathorn Springs, New York, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the case, dozen, or single bottle.
[mh 25] J. J. JANEY & CO.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES and prime Carolina Rice just received by
aug 11 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

SMALL HAMS, Sugar-cured Shoulders and Breakfast Bacon just received by
aug 11 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

MEDICAL.

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

After Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials of its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility.

It is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and expense.

DOCTORS' BILLS.
Your Regulator is one of the best family medicines I ever used. I have not spent one dollar for my family for medicine in five years, only for your Regulator, and must say it does all it says it will. You can also recommend it in Colic for stock, it having cured a fine milch cow worth five hundred dollars. (J. A. Nelson, Macon, Ga.)

The Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, weakness and DEATH will ensue.

If you feel DULL, BROWSY, DEPRIVED, have frequent Headache, Mouth Tastes badly, poor Appetite and Tongue Covered you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.
"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect." (Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Governor of Alabama.)

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science." (Gov. J. Gill Shorter, Ala.)

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seven years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure." (H. F. Thigpen.)

Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.
This medicine is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver Medicine, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence placed in the countries where Liver Diseases most prevail.

Lady's Endorsement.
"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction." (Ellen Neacham, Chatsworth, Fla.)

Professional.
"From actual experience in the use of this medicine in my practice I have been, and am, satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine." (Dr. J. W. Mason.)

Florida H. E. Centener.
"I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator in my family for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, and regard it an invaluable remedy. It has not failed to give relief in any instance." (Rev. W. F. Easton.)

President Ogleshorpe College.
"Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure." (Rev. David Willis, my 11 For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.)

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WARFIELD & HALL,
DRUGGISTS
COR. PRINCE & FAIRFAX STS.

Prescriptions a specialty. English, French, German and Domestic Toilet Soaps; Genuine Parfums; Cologne; Magnolia, Helianthus, Geranium and Florida Water; Genuine Lotion's Extracts; Sponges, Hair Brushes and Combs; best English Tooth Brushes; a full assortment of Patent Medicines; Cox's Gelsin; Corn Starch; Sea Moss Saline; Spices of all kinds, and a select stock of all articles sold by druggists at prices as low as the same quality can be obtained elsewhere.

S. H. JANNEY. M. H. JANNEY.
JANNEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, GARDEN SEEDS,
PATENT MEDICINES AND
WINDOW GLASS.

No. 145 King street, Alexandria, Va.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
Orders and inquiries from the country promptly attended to.

W. FRANKLIN CREIGHTON,
DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, GARDEN SEEDS,
SPICES, ACIDS, &c., &c.,
Nos. 7 & 9 South Fairfax st.,
aug 2-11 Alexandria, Va.

TOBACCO HOUSE
JOHN A. FIELD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO

CIGARS, PIPES, &c.
Flood's, Bob White, Winfree & Lloyd's Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha and other brands at factory prices. Always keeps a large stock in store. Call and see him, at No. 71 King st., before you buy elsewhere.

PARIS GREEN, for the destruction of the Potato Bug, another large supply just received by
mh 18 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

25 BBL'S AND HALF BBL'S Nos. 2 and 3 MACKEREL received to day and for sale by
mh 1 DAVY & HARMON.

NOTICE—Another fresh supply of INSECT POWDER received to day at
mh 14 W. F. CREIGHTON'S, 85 King street.

AYER'S LITHIUM CHEMICAL READY MIXED PAINTS—Another large supply just received by
mh 13 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK, of late importation, only 25 CENTS.
G. WM. RAMSAY,
aug 5 Corner King and St. Asaph sts.

PRIME SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS, small sizes, just received by
mh 1 GEO. MCBURNEY & SON, 166 and 170 King street.

GREEN GINGER,
100 lbs extra fine just received by
aug 4 G. WM. RAMSAY, Corner King and St. Asaph streets.

GOTO MCBURNEY'S for cheap Coffees and Teas.
aug 1

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Alexandria, Virginia.
Practising in the Courts of Alexandria and adjoining counties. Will attend the Loudoun Courts regularly.
July 1-ly

DR. B. F. JONES,

No. 32 North Gay street,

BALTIMORE, MD.
(Late Resident Physician and Surgeon to Special Hospital for the Genito-Urinary Organs, Paris.)

Guarantees speedy and certain relief in all Diseases and Irregularities Incident to Females, in Impotency and Sterility, and all ills concomitant with Abuse of Nature's Laws.
sp 11

RICHARD L. MAURY,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
No. 105 Main street, Richmond, Virginia.
Special facilities for prompt collections throughout Virginia and West Virginia.

Refers to Gov. John Letcher, (recent partner) Lexington, Va.; The State Bank of Virginia, Gov. Jas. L. Kemper, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and R. H. Maury & Co., Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. R. Gilchrist & Co., London, England.
mh 31

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. D. N. RUST
Has removed his office to the
NORTH-EAST CORNER OF PRINCE AND
WASHINGTON STREETS.
dec 24-11

A CARD.—Circumstances rendering it desirable that I should locate in Baltimore, I have transferred my DENTAL PRACTICE in Alexandria to DR. D. N. RUST. He has been for so many years associated with me as to need no introduction or endorsement, his skill, ability and reputation for honesty and high integrity being well known. I cordially commend him to the favor of my friends and patients, as well worthy of the position to which he succeeds, and bespeak for him the practice with which, for so long, I have been favored.

JAMES B. HODGKIN,
Alexandria, Va., mar 10-11

PHILIP B. HOVE,

NO. 2 PRINCE STREET

GENERAL
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS
Dealer in all kinds of
FERTILIZERS, SALT AND PLASTER
Agent of the
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

feb 5-11

J. C. & E. MILBURN.

Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 19 N. Royal st., cor. Market space,
Alexandria, Virginia.

Orders and consignments solicited. They will receive careful and prompt attention.
July 2

R. B. LAWSON & CO.,

[Successors to R. M. Lawson.]
GROCERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS.
No. 97 Cameron street,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

aug 3

THOMAS PERRY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND AGENT FOR
THE SALE OF FERTILIZERS,
No. 17 King street,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

aug 16-11

GEO. WASHINGTON, B. J. WASHINGTON,

WASHINGTON & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 20 UNION STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Consignments of Grain, Merchandise and all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Special attention given to all business entrusted to them. Prompt returns made.
sp 21

W. A. SMOOT,

DEALER IN
COAL, SALT AND PLASTER
SMOOT'S WHARF,
(Foot of Princess st.),
Alexandria, Virginia.

feb 21-11

J. BRODERS & CO.,

No. 11 King street,
Alexandria, Va.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
PROVISIONS,
SALT FISH
AND PRODUCE.

Also keep on hand a general assortment of Cordage, Tars, Pitch, Nails, Lime, Packing, Oils, Lamps and Ship and Naval Stores.
All orders and consignments promptly attended to, and goods forwarded without delay to consignees on arrival.

Agents for Dupont's Gunpowder.
XXX Ale and Porter always on hand.
Agents for the Baltimore and Potomac Transportation line.

mh 10-11

BEE PALACE.

CENTRAL BEE PALACE
Corner Prince and Fairfax Streets, 1876.

Next Door to the Gazette Office.
No. 9 and 11 First class Barbers employed.
mh 5-11

WHITE WASH BRUSHES

55 KING STREET, COR. ROYAL.
We have on hand a lot of superior quality White Wash Brushes, which we are selling at reduced prices. Call and see.
J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

mh 1

JUST RECEIVED—100 BLS COCOAN

J. HIGHLY SELECTED FLOUR and NEW PROCESS FLOUR, do, made from new and old wheat. The Flour has heretofore given great satisfaction, and is fully warranted to be up to the standard. For sale by
July 12-11 WASHINGTON & BRO.

CHEAP TEAS—In consequence of the depressed condition of the Tea market and the numerous sales at which importers are compelled to sell, we are now offering for FIFTY CENTS per unit, Japan and Black Teas that have heretofore been offered to the public at 75c.

GEO. MCBURNEY & SON,
166 and 170 King street.

THE CHEAPEST SUGARS

THE CHEAPEST COFFEES!
and all other goods at the very lowest prices at the New Family Grocery store.
F. J. DAVIDSON,
my 9 14 King street.

LOOK! LOOK!

I have this day received a full line of the above, with prices to suit the times, in wooden boxes, from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per set.

July 19 C. C. BERRY, 72 King st.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

Always on hand, including the celebrated Forty-Bone and Sanitary Corsets, at
F. J. DAVIDSON, 14 King street.

MOCHA, Old Government Java, Lagayra and Rio Colles at low prices.

F. J. DAVIDSON,
my 23 14 King street.